

RECORD.

UNITED WE STAND;

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1828.

No. 440

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, July 23.	Fayetteville, June 12.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, July 25.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall. 140 a 160	cts. 152 a 160	cts. 150 a 175	cts. 125 a 200
Apple,	28 30	33 37	40 50	34 75
Peach,	—	45 50	75 80	45 75
Bacon,	lb. 7 10	7 11	6 7	6 8
Beeswax,	20 25	22 23	28	20 25
Butter,	15 20	14 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee,	14 15	14 17	18	12 18
Corn,	bush. 50	50 60	35 40	35 40
Cotton,	lb. —	10 11	8 9	9 11
Candles, mould,	15 16	16	15	14 17
Flaxseed, rough,	bush. —	75	70 80	—
Flour,	bbl. 500 525	400 450	600 700	400 700
Feathers,	lb. —	25 28	35 40	—
Gum, Tallow,	gall. 100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Country,	37 40	43 45	45 50	35
Iron,	ton. —	—	11000 12000	—
Lard,	lb. 9 10	8 10	7 8	6 7
Lime,	cask. 150 175	200 250	—	150 200
Molasses,	gall. 30 37	35 40	29 33	37 40
Oil, Cut, assorted,	keg. —	9	—	8
Oats,	bush. —	25 30	—	—
Powder, American,	keg. —	500 800	—	550 650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall. 100 130	125 130	90 100	150 200
West India,	80 100	70 80	85 90	100 150
New England,	40 42	40	45 48	42 45
Rice,	cwt. 300 350	000 300	325 400	450
Shot,	—	1000	—	825
Salt, Liverpool,	bush. —	75	65	75
Turk's Island,	—	—	55	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt. 40 45	75 75	—	—
Loin,	lb. —	—	—	—
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	800 1000	850 1100	900 1000	900 1300
Hyson,	—	19 22	18 23	18 25
Young hyson,	—	150 175	—	125 140
Tobacco,	cwt. 400 425	230 275	—	250 700
Tallow,	lb. 10	8	10	—
Wheat,	bush. —	70 75	—	90 95
Whiskey,	gall. 26 30	25	—	30 33
Wine, Madeira,	—	250 400	300 375	250 500
Tenerife,	—	125 150	125 160	—
Sherry,	—	160 225	200 250	—
Port,	—	200 380	—	—
Malaga,	—	75 125	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARST,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and cause the payments, shall receive the sum gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of July.

Literary Tuition.

First Class, \$15 00
Second and Third Class, 12 50
Fourth Class, 10 00
Contingent Expenses, 50

Ornamental Department.

Music, 24 00
Drawing and Painting, 10 00
Needle Work, 1 00

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Instructors.

W. M. Green,

Superintendent.

36-3m

July 1st.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE AND LOTS,

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required; for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

6-tds

JULY 1st.

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

BY BARNABAS FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a Christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy humpie.

February 13

17-1f

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

36-6w

June 24.

State of North-Carolina,

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring

Term, 1828.

Washington Price

vs.

Susannah Price.

Petition for Divorce.

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June

Rev. D. Howser, Major J. S. Prather, Colonel Daniel Clapp, James Gray, John Paisley, Jacob Boon, George Christman, Captain Ludwick Low, Moses Gibson, Daniel Faust, William Denton and Benjamin Ross, esqrs.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH GIBSON, Chairman.

ROBERT R. PRATHER, Sec.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Baltimore Republican.

Gen. Jackson and Samuel Jackson.

It will be recollect by all those who have seen the celebrated Coffin Handbill, that general Jackson is there represented in the act of running a Mr. Samuel Jackson through the body with a cane sword. Accompanying this is a statement, evidently intended to impress the belief that the general had in this instance added another to the long list of murders with which he has been so charitably charged by the friends of the administration. The annexed is a true copy of a letter received by a member of Congress from the son-in-law of Mr. S. Jackson, in reply to one enclosing a Coffin Handbill. The original is in the possession of a gentleman of this county, and can be seen by any one doubting its reality. To those who have witnessed the mighty efforts of the administration hirings to destroy the hard-earned reputation of the conqueror of the conquerors of Europe, will not be a matter of surprise to know that this Mr. S. Jackson is still living, and the friend of the general, but it is hoped that a perusal of the letter will induce many honest well meaning, but too credulous individuals, who have thus been hoodwinked by the machinations of a set of men whose food is slander, and to whom the true source of glory and happiness is the acquisition of power, and the prostration of the people's rights by any possible means, to pause and maturely reflect, ere they take the fatal leap—they are standing at the brink of an awful precipice; and one step further and reflection comes too late. We entreat then, that they will discard from their minds those un- worthy prejudices that have been excited against gen. Jackson, by the base falsehoods of designing men—contrast the hardships that he has endured, the dangers incurred, and the privations he has suffered, that our country should be free, and continue so, along with the ease, comforts and enjoyments of the "opposing" candidate, and give their suffrages to him, who has the strongest claims upon their confidence and gratitude.

Jonesboro', 5th April, 1828.

DEAR SIR—I regret I could not avail myself of an earlier period to write to you in answer to your last letter, Mr. Jackson being absent when I was at home, and having been absent attending the courts, are the reasons why I postponed writing until the present time. I was truly amused at the exhibition of the administration mourning piece, you enclosed to me. Although its design is to aid in attempting to blase the prospects of the man who is emphatically called the "man of the people," the object cannot but be defeated, if for no other reason than the extreme littleness of the effort. It is calculated to excite laughter even among the most serious, and involuntarily gives rise to those feelings of contempt, that such a motley production of malevolence deserves. But so far from creating alarm it furnishes strong proof of a dying gasp. Is it not remarkable that those who dwell of late with such lugubrious pathos on the themes of blood and murder, should have worked more for themselves and friends, in the mournful vocation of coffin making to prepare for the "Ides of March?" Surely this is a great omission, and can alone be attributable to that kind of sense destroying panic arising from despair, which occasionally makes man not only improvident for the future, but regardless of the present. I have conversed with Mr. Jackson on the subject of the charge in which his name is mentioned in the handbill already alluded to. He is, as you know, quite aged and of late infirm, and feels a reluctance to give a detailed account of a transaction which took place about 20 years ago—though he says the charge as exhibited in the handbill is not correct. Before this transaction Mr. Samuel Jackson and Gen. Jackson were intimate friends. This occurrence caused but a temporary coolness; both having acted precipitately they soon forgave each other, and now are, as they long have been, mutual friends, and I have recently heard Mr. S. Jackson say if he had the casting vote, he would give it for Jackson as president. And if the very man himself with whom this contest took place, is unopposed to him, and those who know most about this transaction are found among his friends, shall strangers to the transaction be prejudiced against him on the garbled representation of a scurrilous handbill?—Surely there is too much intelligence in all sections of this Union, too much honorable feeling and independence of mind, to give any, the least weight to such pitiful attempts to blight the prospects, or sully the reputation of a man, who was her country's stay in times of her greatest peril, and whose tried pa-

triotism and valor form the foundation of his well-earned fame.

J. A. AIKEN.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

The following documents will prove to the world, the utter falsehood of that part of John Binns' (alias Henry Clay's) Coffin handbill, which relates to the rencontre between gen. Jackson and Samuel Jackson, more than twenty years ago, in Nashville. We hope these documents will be read by every citizen of Ohio, and then let him ask himself if that infamous publication of Binns is not an insult to his feelings and understanding. It is only necessary further to say, that this same John Binns is in the pay of the secretary of state, and prima "by authority."

Cincinnati Republic.

Messrs. Looker & Reynolds:—Annexed are some documents I have received from a gentleman of respectability in Nashville, relative to the affair between general Jackson and Samuel Jackson. I applied for information on this subject, at the suggestion and request of a number of individuals from the interior counties of our state. They represented to me that in some districts, immense numbers of the coffin handbill (said to have issued from the press of this notorious John Binns) were in circulation, printed not only in English, but also in the German language.

The following statement must certainly acquit general Jackson of any censure in relation to this affair. In addition, I am authorized to state, that Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, wrote to Samuel Jackson, in 1824, for an account of this matter, in order to prejudice the cause of the general; but Samuel Jackson replied, the difficulty between him and the general had long since been settled—they were now friends, and he had no disposition to revive an old quarrel. Samuel Jackson, and Henry Jackson, his son, are now engaged in promoting the cause of the general's election.

JOHN S. LYTHE.

Nashville, May 22, 1828.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request, I make the following statement: of what I recollect of the trial in the case of the state against gen. Andrew Jackson, tried in the old superior court at this place, in the fall of 1807.

At that time I resided in Kentucky, and was on a visit to Nashville, with a view to ascertain whether it might not be to my interest to remove to Tennessee. The superior court was in session, and I assisted the present judge Stuart, who was then a member of the bar, and Col. Joseph H. Davies, in defending general Jackson, upon a charge of assaulting, beating and stabbing Mr. Samuel Jackson. I was the first case I appeared in in Tennessee; and that circumstance may have caused what transpired on the trial to make a more lasting impression on my mind, than in ordinary cases. I cannot, however, after the lapse of more than twenty years, state the names of all the witnesses, or all the facts deposed to. It was proved by some of them, who were understood to be respectable and impartial, that the parties commenced an animated and warm conversation in the street, in Nashville; that the first personal violence offered by either was that of Samuel Jackson throwing a stone with great violence at general Jackson; that while he was in the act of throwing another, general Jackson drew a spear from his cane and wounded him in the side. The weight of the impartial testimony made the above state of the case; and I well remember that the counsel for general Jackson put his defence entirely upon the ground of the justifiable and necessary course of his conduct, growing out of the violent and dangerous attack made on him by a man of spirit and superior bodily powers. On that ground he was acquitted by a very intelligent and respectable jury.

I have lived in Nashville twenty years, and have never heard general Jackson's conduct in that transaction complained of, since the trial, or urged as an objection to him. Yesterday, I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with one of the witnesses in the cause, who says his testimony was confirmatory of the above statement.

FELIX GUNDY.

Hon. DAN'L GRAHAM, Sec'y of State, Ten.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original in my possession.

DANIEL GRAHAM.

The following we copy from the Cincinnati Advertiser of Saturday last:

Nashville, June 7th, 1828.

M. Dawson, Esq.

SIR:—In relation to the rencontre between Samuel Jackson, and general Jackson, I herewith forward you a certified copy of the record of the trial in court, from which you will perceive that general Jackson was entirely acquitted by a respectable jury of his countrymen.—From the record it might be inferred that I possessed minute information of the circumstances of the case; this is not the fact, for my recollection only enables me to say, that the defendant made out in evidence a complete justification, upon which he was acquitted by the jury. At the time of this trial our Superior or Supreme Courts sat in different districts, compo-

sed of several counties, and the jurors were not picked up of bystanders, as practised in some of the states, but were selected by the respective county courts from among the most respectable and best informed freeholders of the several counties composing the district; better, and taken generally, more enlightened jury-men, could not be found in any state than we had at that time. Names of persons appear on this record, who were citizens and freeholders of the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Sumner, Rutherford, Dickenson, Wilson and Robertson. By our constitution, judges, in their charges to juries, are forbidden to give any opinion as to the questions of fact, as in England and some of the States. They are constitutionally confined to the law in Tennessee.

These facts combine to demonstrate that there was no other operative influence on the trial but the evidence itself. Since receiving your communication, I have met with a respectable man who saw this rencontre. The cause which led to it is not recollect; no doubt a trivial one, as it would be perfectly in character with this same Samuel Jackson. The facts as stated to me by a bystander a few days ago, of which he was a witness, were these: Samuel Jackson then lived in Nashville, on a street now called Market street. General Jackson, in the ordinary pursuit of his business, was passing Samuel Jackson's door, walking with a cane which had a sword in it, not unusual even in these days, but more so then, without having any cause to suspect that Sam. Jackson had any intention of making an attack on him. So it was that as the general passed the door, Samuel Jackson, who was unseen, and without any previous intimation, threw a large rock at the head of the General, which, if it had struck him as intended, from its size and form, must have put an end to his existence. Upon this large stone or rock being discharged without effect, Sam. Jackson instantly stooped down to pick up another, always at hand in this city of rocks, and in the attitude of throwing the second stone, the general made a thrust at or towards him, with his drawn sword, which he had scarcely time to extricate from his cane. The cane pierced a loose coat that Samuel Jackson had on, but not his flesh, which caused him to drop the rock and close in with the General, who threw away the sword and cane, and a violent scuffle ensued, which, however, was soon put an end to by the bystanders; all that was done was in an instant, except the prosecution, from which Sam. Jackson, the prosecutor derived no credit. Felix Gundy, Esq. was one of the counsel, and no doubt recollects all the circumstances particularly.

I am with sentiments of respect, your ob't, serv't. J. W. OVERTON.

State of Tennessee—Mero District.

Please at the four hours in Nashville in the state of Tennessee, and district of Mero, before the Hon. David Campbell, John Overton, and Sam'l. Powell, esqrs. Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the state aforesaid, on the second Monday in November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the independence of the United States the thirty second.

The State Indictment for an Assault & Battery with intent to kill

Andr. Jackson. Samuel Jackson.

An n. w. to w. a. m. in the forenoon above mentioned, the said Andrew Jackson appeared in court, according to his recognition, and therupon pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and for his trial put himself upon his country:

Whereupon came a jury of good and lawful men, to wit:—Silvener Castleman, John Buchanan, Edward Gwin, Seion Hun, James I. Kimard, James Dickson, Erwin Cameron, Lawrence Whistet, Arthur Harris, Henry Rieff, David Edmiston, and Archibald Cheatham, who being elected, tried, and sworn the truth of and upon the premises to speak, and having tried the evidence on their oath, do say, that the said Andrew Jackson is not guilty of the trespass, assault, and battery charged upon him in the indictment, as in pleading he hath alleged. Therefore, it is considered by the court that the said Andrew Jackson be acquitted and discharged.—(A true copy.)

Attest, JACOB M. GAVOCK,

Clerk of Davidson Court.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Ju'y 14.

The ships Charles Drew and Alcione have arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 29th May, inclusive.

London, May 29.

Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. Lamb, and Lord Palmerston, have resigned.

Mr. Charles Grant, who has tendered his resignation, persists in it. Earl Dudley also adheres to his determination to resign.

The Ministry, which was constructed on the ruins of the Canning cabinet, is broken to pieces; and the Duke of Wellington has again to commence the laborious task of constructing a new cabinet almost without materials.

Toryism is at a low ebb. The liberal part of the cabinet has retired. A Tory cabinet is however to be attempted. But it cannot endure. It will possess no talents—and talent was never more necessary. It will have no sufficient leader in the house of commons.

The public conceive such a ministry cannot stand against opposition, and a dissolution of parliament is spoken of.

The liberals would have a decided majority in a new house.

Mr. Peel, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Goulburn will remain in the ministry.

Parliament is expected to sit till July. It is not thought the Budget can be brought forward till June.

The people in London are much agitated by the crumbling of the administration.

It is not believed the public knows the real causes of the resignations.

The king gave a grand ball on the night of the 26th of May.

The papers of the 29th state that the place of Mr. Huskisson, as Colonial Secretary, is to be filled by Sir George Murray. This gentleman filled the post of Quartermaster General under the Duke of Wellington, and was afterwards Commander in Chief in Ireland.

The Earl of Dudley had resigned the seals of the Foreign Department. The Courier acknowledges the difficulty of filling the place of a Minister who has

inspired such respect in foreign courts

by his talents, and conciliated all foreign Ministers at our court by the elegance of his manners, and the openness

and straightforwardness of his intercourse with them, and adds, that the successor is unknown. The Courier

affirms, with great confidence, that the changes will produce no change in the system of domestic or foreign policy—

says that Sir Henry Hardinge and the Right Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald have been

named as successors to Lord Palmerston, as Paymaster of the Army, but

nothing positive was known as to this appointment, Mr. F. being absent in Ireland. Mr. Charles Grant's successor was not known, nor was that of Mr. William Lamb, as Chief Secretary of Ireland.

A Council of the present Ministers assembled on the 28th, consisting of the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst and Aberdeen, Lord Melville, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Herries.

The Courier attributes the resignation of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston to the vote which they felt bound

to give, in opposition to Mr. Peel, we suppose, on the East Retford Election Bill. Mr. Huskisson, after giving his vote, thought it necessary to write to the Duke, stating that, having conceived

himself obliged to vote against Mr. Peel, he was ready to tender his resignation, if his grace thought proper. No

idea of Mr. Huskisson's resignation would have been entertained by the Duke, the Courier says, if the letter had not been written; but, it having been written, he did not feel himself bound to solicit them to remain. The other resignations appear to have been in consequence of these two.

Operations in the East.

It is now confirmed that the Russian troops crossed the Lower Pruth, or the Danube, in several corps, on the 7th May, at Rona and Ismail. On their approach, the Turks set fire to Galatz and retired to Brailow. Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance. The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. A Russian fleet had sailed with 12,000 troops on board, which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering from Varna, where the troops were to be landed, Constantinople, at the last accounts, was in a state of tranquility.

Admiral Codrington was returning to England, and had called for a Court Martial, to investigate his conduct in fighting the battle of Navarino.

The Marquis of Palmella has resigned his functions as Ambassador from Russia. The Emperor Nicholas departed from St. Petersburg on the 10th of May, to join his army.

The king has signed the repeal of the Test Act.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the law for the loan of 80,000,000 of francs, by a great majority. The general sense appears to be, that, as a leading Continental Power, she must at least put herself in such an attitude that no unexpected consequences, originating in the conflict between Turkey and Russia, should find her unprepared. It is rumored at Paris that a peace has been negotiated with the Dey of Algiers.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese nobility, or a portion of them, amounting to eighty three dukes, marquises, &c. have addressed Don Miguel, assuring him that the throne belongs to him, and beseeching him to assemble the Cortes, and to abolish the Constitutional Charter, as contrary to the fundamental laws of the Monarchy.

The Greek Bishops are gone from Aria to the Morea, to proclaim the amnesty. It is said that they are ordered by the Patriarch to publish an anathema against Count Capo D'Istria.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The grand Duke Michael set out from St. Petersburg on the 4th, and the

emperor on the 7th, to join the Army. It is said that the Army will not pass the Danube till after the Emperor's arrival at Ismail.

The Turks are reported to have assembled in Bulgaria and Romelia, inclusive of the garrisons and fortresses, 20,000 regular troops, 20,000 body guards of the Pachas, and about 100,000 militia.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 26th ultimo, states, that, on the 21st, there had been a grand cavalry review, at which the Sultan appeared in European costume, and commanded in the European manner. The conduct of the Sultan and Divan appears composed and resolute; and, in the capital, tranquility prevailed, though not unaccompanied by apprehension.

Several Russian vessels of war had appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorus, which led to the apprehension of a bombardment.

Accounts from Egypt, to 16th of April, state the determined resolution of the Pacha to support the cause of the Sultan in the Morea. Provisions had been sent off to supply the troops.

The manifesto issued by Russia had been received at Alexandria, and produced a great sensation.

Letters from Jassy, dated May 9, state, that the Russians continue to advance with rapidity; their advanced posts were, on that day, 38 versts beyond Jassy. The force occupying Moldavia amounted to 35,000 men.

London, June 7.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Despatches were received, dated Lisbon, the 22d May, and detail the commencement of the Counter Revolution in Portugal. The officers commanding the regiments in Oporto and the neighbouring districts, assembled in the barracks on the 17th ult. forming themselves into a Military Council to take into consideration the state of the country, in consequence of the projected usurpation of Don Miguel to the throne. The Council, after a short deliberation, drew up a declaration of fidelity to the legitimate sovereign, Don Pedro,

its incontestable rights, and that it would rather perish than submit to have laws dictated to it, as long as it had arms in its hands."

The Catholic question had been lost in the house of lords. The tone of the debate is however conciliatory, and the question is likely again to come up this session.

London, June 11.

The Ministers of the Allied Powers will meet speedily at Corfu. The French Minister has already taken his departure, and Mr. S. Canning will soon join him.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

At a dinner on the 4th July, in Columbia, Gov. Taylor, in responding to a toast, made the following judicious and sensible remarks. We are glad to see that he duly appreciates the value of the union, and the consequences which would result from its dismemberment. *Cal. Reg.*

"To those who would go further, I believe there are none such present, I would say, look to the movements of our neighboring states, aggrieved as we are by those laws. Has North-Carolina, Georgia or Virginia advocated the measure of conventions among the injured states, of withdrawals of senators and representatives from the floor of congress? Shall South Carolina, propelled by rashness, start alone for the goal, in the expectation that other states will follow? No, gentlemen, our citizens would not follow their leaders, if their leaders should commit this folly."

The legislature of the state of Pennsylvania once (in O'meara's case) undertook to resist the authority of the general government. Gov. Snyder was directed by a resolution to resist with all the force of the state—be ordered out a brigade of militia to prevent the serving of a process emanating from the general government; the streets of Philadelphia were filled with armed men, the brigade of militia on one side, and the marshall and his posse commitatus on the other.—The sober and thinking part of the community were in agonizing expectation of the result. The women hugged close to their bosoms their infants, in fear of the civil strife about to be commenced—when lo and behold, a back door was opened; the marshall admitted to the dwelling of the defendant; the process served; the front door opened; his event announced; and the brigade and posse commitatus simultaneously dismissed. Not to bear hard upon our respectable sister state, it is but fair to acknowledge, that if Pennsylvania was conquered, she was conquered by her own citizens—it was the good sense of a community correcting the rashness of themselves after they had time to reflect.

This severing of a member from an established confederation, is not so easy a matter as some seem to think. The project I meet with in some of our newspapers, of forming conventions, of withdrawing our senators and representatives, will repeat no law or treaty now binding upon the whole. Those who act under the authority of the general government, if they do their duty, must on its performance, bring the two authorities in collision. There is no eluding the question; it would arise the first hour after the dissolution is attempted, and then—. But I will not go on. The picture, or rather the reality ought to be veiled, forever veiled from our eyes.

I do not yet despair of the republic—I cannot believe that the strongest motive which actuated the states in forming this confederation, can long be lost sight of. I believe that when this regulating of commerce, so much relied on, shall be found to have destroyed it; that our general government will retrace her steps. I well remember when Mr. Jefferson and a majority of the wise men of the nation maintained, that by commercial restrictions and embargoes, he could bring Great Britain to terms—in other words, that it was a substitute for war. At this day, how many advocates could you find for this mode of making war? The opinion is gone out as completely as the opinion of that Pope and the Conclave, who condemned Galileo to the dungeons of the inquisition for saying that this world of ours was round."

The Governor of South Carolina has refused to call an extra session of the legislature, as requested by the people of Colleton district, to take into consideration the new tariff act. The following is his reply, addressed to James Raynor, esq. chairman of the meeting:

Executive Department, July 4, 1828.

SIR:—That I may escape no responsibility, I frankly state that previous to the receipt of your address

to me, I had determined to resist any application for calling together the legislature, unless based upon the most unequivocal unanimity of the citizens of South Carolina in favor of such a measure.

I have deferred answering your suggestions for a few weeks, in the expectation, that if any other district or section of the state, entertained similar views to those entertained by the citizens of Colleton district, that those views would be made known to me. None such, however, came to me, and it is therefore fairly to be inferred that the measure you ask me to adopt, is no where in our state desired, but by those on whose behalf you have made your communication to me.

This aspect of the question, it would seem to me, is calculated to convince you of the impropriety or inexpediency of my complying with the request you have made.

The members of the senate and the house of representatives of this state have, at great inconvenience and at considerable private and public expense, attended within this year, one extra session; another to occur in the most unsafe season of the year, for health; the most inconvenient on account of the domestic arrangements of the planter and farmer, would not be likely to be attended with a punctuality desirable for the consideration of subjects so momentous as those to which you have called my attention. The term for which all the members of the house and a portion of the senate were elected, is within a few months of expiring; the voice of these, however respectable they may be, would not, in a crisis like the present, come forth with as decisive and commanding effect as would the voice of such as will in November next be convened, warm with the feelings and sentiments of their constituents; and unforgetful of the instructions they have received from them.

And the more is this intimate and unremoved relation between the representative and his constituents to be desired in this particular instance, from the known fact, that the law of Congress (the late Tariff) has become a matter of public, of universal discussion among the people of South Carolina; that it is highly probable the elections may turn on the opinions of the people on this very subject, in which case it will not be using a foretold figure to say, that the people will speak through the mouths of their Representatives.

The time of great public excitement is not a time propitious for cool deliberation or wise determination; finally, the interval between this and the third Monday in November next, is, in my humble opinion, not too long for the people, the senators and representatives of this state, to ponder, to deliberate, and to determine, upon the high matters brought to view in your address.

I tender to you sir, and through you sir, to the citizens of Colleton district, my humble respects.

JOHN TAYLOR.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

Messrs. Smith and Palmer:

The enclosed letter has been received in the course of a private and friendly correspondence with Mr. Clay; but as it must satisfy all impartial men of the baseness and malignity of those who have attempted to assail his feelings, by an exposure of his private affairs, I take the responsibility of requesting its publication in your useful journal; and I hope that other papers friendly to the cause of truth, for the satisfaction of the honest of every political creed, will make its contents known.

Respectfully,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

Lexington, June 14, 1828.

Washington, 12th May, 1828.

Dear Sir:

The variety in their modes of attack, and the industry of my enemies are remarkable, if not always commendable. I observe that some of them about Lexington have carefully searched the records of Fayette, and extracted from them a most formidable list of mortgages which are paraded as evidence of my bankruptcy. The fairness of this proceeding, in my absence, on arduous public service, and without inquiry into the fact whether the mortgages be extinguished or not, is submitted to my fellow citizens of Fayette. I do not consider that a man who honestly fulfills his pecuniary engagements, as entitled to any special praise, or I would not observe, that I can confidently appeal to all with whom I ever had pecuniary transactions, to bear testimony to the fidelity with which I have discharged mine. I invite the severest scrutiny into my

conduct, in that respect, and request a comparison of it with that of any of those who now assail me. I never was sued in my life for any uncontested debt—indeed, I have no recollection, at this time, of having ever been sued for any ascertained debt, contested or uncontested, and whether I was principal or endorser.

[Mr. Clay then speaks of a heavy responsibility, incurred about ten years ago, as endorser for his friends—and friends—To that cause is to be attributed my temporary retirement from public life; and the renewal of my professional labors. I then resolved not to endorse for others, except in extraordinary cases, and not to ask others to endorse for me; that, when it became necessary for me to give security, to pledge, in the form of mortgages, that estate which was the ultimate resource of my creditors. Hence the greater number of the mortgages which have been recently so malignantly exposed to the public observation. Most of them have been long since satisfied. Among this number is one for a debt of \$20,000, for the payment of which, you had kindly become my surety, every cent of which has been long since discharged. There are not subsisting mortgages upon my estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars; and before the year expires, I hope there will not remain more than one fifth of that sum. I have hitherto met all my engagements by the simplest of processes, that of living within my income, punctually paying interest when I could not pay principal, and carefully preserving my credit.

I am not free, absolutely, from debt. I am not rich, I never coveted riches. But my estate would even now be estimated at not much less than \$100,000. Whatever it may be worth, it is a gratification to me to know, that it is the produce of my own honest labor, no part of it being hereditary, except one slave, who would oblige me very much if he would except his freedom. It is sufficient after paying all my debts, to leave my family without want, if I should be separated from them. It is a matter also of consolation to me to know, that this wanton exposure of my private affairs can do me no pecuniary prejudice. My few creditors will not allow their confidence in me to be shaken by it. It has indeed led to one incident, which was at the same time a source of pleasure and of pain. A friend lately called on me, at the instance of other friends, and informed me, that they were apprehensive that my private affairs were embarrassed, and that I allowed their embarrassment to prey upon my mind. He came, therefore, with their authority, to tell me, they would contribute any sum that I might want to relieve me. The emotions which such a proposition excited, can be conceived by honorable men. I felt most happy to be able to undeceive them, and to decline their proposition.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.
Robert Wickliffe, Esq.

Wednesday, July 30.

Having been absent during the principal part of the last four weeks, the editor is sorry to find it necessary, from the carelessness of those whom he left to perform his work, to make an apology for the unusual quantity of errors which have appeared in the three last numbers of the Recorder. The same cause has also delayed this week's paper one day beyond the usual time of its appearance.

General Jackson and Samuel Jackson.—Some weeks ago, we saw an article which represented much to the disadvantage of General Jackson, a transaction which occurred some twenty years ago between him and his relative Samuel Jackson; but as we have never felt a disposition to boast on slander, and as we had no positive assurance that the statement was true, we passed it without notice, as we have many other articles of the kind. Having made no charge, we felt under no obligation to defend; and when a counter-statement appeared, we congratulated ourselves that we had escaped the necessity of wasting so large a portion of our paper as the discussion of this subject would have occupied. But some of our Jackson friends have deprived us of the pleasure of pursuing our own ideas of propriety, and on our return home we found the article in type which appears on our second page. It abounds in epithets which the reader is unaccustomed to see in this paper—epithets which reflect equal disgrace on many leading papers of both the contending parties. Having now, however, given one side of the picture, we shall feel under some obligation to give the other, when we can again lay our hand upon it, and then leave it with our readers to guess which exhibits the most truth. In closing this hasty article, we will suggest, that there appear to be some discrepancies in the testimony offered by the friends of the General. Mr. Grundy says, it was proved "that the parties commenced an animated and warm conversation in the street," during which personal violence was com-

mitted by Samuel Jackson's throwing a stone with great violence at the General. Mr. Overton says, the General was passing Samuel Jackson's door in the ordinary pursuit of his business, without any cause to suspect an attack, when Samuel Jackson, "who was unseas, and without any previous intimation," threw a large rock at his head. Which tells the truth, or whether either of them, will perhaps remain some of us to determine.

It will give pleasure at any time to gratify our Jackson friends, by giving place to articles which they may deem necessary to vindicate the General; but common courtesy requires that they should be divested of coarse epithets or any other fashionable slang of the day.

Murder.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held over the body of a negro man named Aaron, the property of Jas. Beggs, esq. of this vicinity, who came to his death in consequence of blows inflicted on him by some person or persons unknown, on Tuesday night, the 15th inst. We understand that the deceased was shockingly bruised, so as to leave no doubt upon the minds of the jury of the dreadful violence used upon him.

Two white men have been taken up on suspicion, one of whom has been examined and discharged; the other is now, as our paper is going to press, under examination.

Fayetteville Observer.

Rail Road.—A meeting of the citizens of Orange and Chatham counties, is called to take place at William Albright's store, on the 1st August, to consider on the propriety of constructing a *Central Rail Road* through the state of North Carolina, and to urge upon the next legislature to take up the subject. Every friend to the prosperity of the state, must not only wish success to the efforts of these public spirited individuals, but must feel a desire to aid and assist them in their laudable exertions to subserve the best interests of not only themselves, but of the whole state. A rail-road through North-Carolina, would advance the state, beyond calculation, in the scale of political importance—bring a market to every farmers door—induce commerce to thrive—enhance the price of the staple productions of our soil—check emigration, which is drawing off the capital, and most enterprising part of our population; and will increase our population, and better their condition in every respect.

I am not free, absolutely, from debt. I am not rich, I never coveted riches. But my estate would even now be estimated at not much less than \$100,000. Whatever it may be worth, it is a gratification to me to know, that it is the produce of my own honest labor, no part of it being hereditary, except one slave, who would oblige me very much if he would except his freedom. It is sufficient after paying all my debts, to leave my family without want, if I should be separated from them. It is a matter also of consolation to me to know, that this wanton exposure of my private affairs can do me no pecuniary prejudice. My few creditors will not allow their confidence in me to be shaken by it. It has indeed led to one incident, which was at the same time a source of pleasure and of pain. A friend lately called on me, at the instance of other friends, and informed me, that they were apprehensive that my private affairs were embarrassed, and that I allowed their embarrassment to prey upon my mind. He came, therefore, with their authority, to tell me, they would contribute any sum that I might want to relieve me. The emotions which such a proposition excited, can be conceived by honorable men. I felt most happy to be able to undeceive them, and to decline their proposition.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.
Robert Wickliffe, Esq.

Wednesday, July 30.

Dengue.—This is the appellation of a new complaint, so prevalent in Charleston, that the papers express a belief, that one-fourth of the inhabitants have been attacked by it. It resembles in some measure the influenza. It is said not to have yet proved fatal, but is accompanied sometimes with acute pain. Its duration is from six hours to three days.

Morgan found at Last.—The editor of the *Darien Gazette* has made the important discovery, that the famous Wm. Morgan has been playing possum with the good people of New York, by prambulating the country in petticoats, and that he and the equally famous Mrs. Anne Royal are one and the same person!! What will Mrs. Grundy say to this?

Com. Porter.—It will be gratifying to the friends of Com. Porter to learn, that from a letter received by a friend of his in this town, he may very shortly be expected in this country.

Norfolk Herald.

It is said that Thomas H. Smith, the great Tea dealer in New York, has failed for upwards of two millions of dollars; the heaviest failure that ever occurred in this country. It is also said that he owes the government, for duties on Teas, upwards of one million of dollars. What part of this amount is secured we have not learned.

Three fires occurred at New York on the 4th of July, which destroyed about 25 houses and 3 rope walks. Two firemen were killed.

Miss Frances Wright has taken charge of the New Harmony Gazette; and, in the first paper issued under her superintendence, quotes with approbation an argument to prove that marriages are invalid, where the dispositions of the contracting parties turn out to be uncongenial.

MARRIED.
In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Mr. Peter Maher to Miss Susan Neal, late of this county.

NOTICE.

WHERE will commence a Camp-Meeting of the Christian Church, at Apple's meeting house, in Guilford county, on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

The General Meeting of the Christian Church will commence at the Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, on Thursday before the last Sunday in September.

John Allen.

July 29.

40—

CAMP MEETINGS.

A METHODIST Camp Meeting will commence at Salem meeting house in Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 29th of August next, and end on Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will also commence at Prospect meeting house, in Caswell county, seventeen miles north west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 5th of September next, and end on Tuesday following. The meetings will be under the superintendence of the Rev. Peter Doub, presiding elder of the Yadkin district. The friends of Zion are respectfully invited to attend.

July 29.

40—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

40—

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

* * * I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

40—

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will in future practice law in the Superior and County Courts of Orange, Wake and Person counties. Business of any kind that may be entrusted to his care and management, shall be promptly and diligently attended to. Debts for which it may not be necessary to bring suit in court, will be collected on commission. He may generally be found, while not attending the courts, at his office opposite the tavern of Mr. William H. Adams.

July 29.

40—

CASH FOR.

WHAT is delivered at my mill, three miles below town, 40 cents a bushel—FLAX SEED, delivered at my house, 50 cents—Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound.

My WOOL CARDING MACHINE at the Tilt Hammer is now in good repair and ready for business.

I have for sale strong Road Wagons, Plantation Wagons, and Two-Horse Wagons, cheap for cash.

James Webb.



"ALL THINGS ARE OF GOD."

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see,
Its glow by day, its smiles by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

When day, with farewell beams delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze.
Through opening vistas into heaven;
Those hues that mark the sun's decline,
So soft, so radiant, Lord, are thine.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,
Overshadow all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume
Is sparkling with unnumber'd dyes;
That sacred gloom, those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord, are thine.

When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower that summer wreathes,
Is born beneath that kindling eye:
Where'er we turn thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

"Some things can be done as well as others."

Under this head, the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday has a paragraph, detailing the performance of a most remarkable feat of daring at the Passaic Falls of New Jersey. The Journal states, that, on Friday last at half past four, P. M. agreeably to appointment, a hair-brained fellow in Patterson leaped from the Passaic Falls, just to gratify an idle whim of his own. This is the third time he has done it; the first time he did it privately by way of experiment; then he gave out that he would do it publicly for the gratification of any who pleased to attend. The authorities in Paterson were justly alarmed; and put him under keeping till they supposed he had abandoned the purpose; but he watched the opportunity, after he was freed from restraint, and, when a number of persons were present in a favourable position, he carried it into execution. Since that time, the authorities have allowed him to consult for his own safety, and he leaps from a precipice of a hundred feet whenever it takes his fancy. It does not appear that he receives or expects any compensation for performing this daring feat. He says he "merely wants to show that some things can be done as well as others." The position from which he leaped on Friday is a few rods below the bridge, on the side towards the village; and, if the falls are 70 feet, (as commonly estimated) about 85 or 90 above the water. The giddy precipices around the chasm were covered with a promiscuous multitude, of both sexes, whose curiosity had brought them together to see this singular feat of temerity. The universal anxiety of the multitudes was manifest in their countenances, and still more perfectly in the silence that prevailed. When the man made his appearance, a dark cloud had come over the spot, adding to the sublimity of the cataract, that of an approaching storm. As he walked deliberately forward to his position, you might have heard the beating of their heart, had it not been for the mingled thunders from the chasm beneath and clouds above. When he had divested himself of his coat, vest, and shoes, and laid them carefully by, as if debating the question whether he should want them again, he commenced a short speech to the spectators, which but few, of course, could hear. He then stepped forward to the edge of the rock and looked down, and the spectators on that side, supposing that he was going off, came forward, as their curiosity or their fears moved them, and it seemed to those opposite as if all were about to make the fatal leap; indeed there was great danger of a whole line of those in front being crowded off. After he had looked down a moment, he stepped back a few feet, ran forward, and leaped into the abyss. He went down with his feet foremost, though drawn up somewhat. For this reason, or some other past comprehension, he did but just go under the water, for he was immediately seen swimming off as quietly as if he had done nothing, and nothing had befallen him. The maniac (for what else can he be called?) was greeted with a shout from the spectators when they saw that he was still safe; and when he had reached the shore, he marched round to his clothes with a look of composure and satisfaction, and they to their homes; some admiring

his courage, but more pitying his temerity.

The Devil and Dr. Faustus.—In the tenth year of this reign, [1470] the first book printed in France was executed, at Paris, by Ulric Goring.

The art of printing, which has had so powerful an influence on the improvement of the human mind, and in the reformation of government and religion, known to the Chinese, in a rude, though efficient mode, upwards of a thousand years before, was rediscovered, it is generally agreed, by Laurentius Koster, a wealthy citizen of Haerlem, in Holland, about the year 1450. Laurentius, it is stated by an early writer on the discovery of printing, when walking in a wood, picked up a small bough of a tree which had been broken off by the wind. He then sat down and amused himself by cutting upon it some letters, and wrapped up, in a piece of paper, the part which he had thus engraved. He afterwards fell asleep, and when he awoke, he perceived that the paper, having been moistened by a shower of rain, had received an impression from the letters—which induced him to pursue the accidental discovery, until he applied it to the purpose of printing. Laurentius, however, proceeded no farther than the use of wooden blocks, on which were engraved the words, in the manner of stereotype. To this incipient mode, an improvement was made by two brothers, named Geinsleiche or Guttumburg, who had been in the employment of Laurentius, and after his death, carried off a part of his printing blocks, to Mentz, in Germany, where they succeeded in forming separate metal types, with engraved faces. But the art was yet far from being completed. It seems to have been brought nearly to its present state of perfection, by Peter Schoeffer, of the latter city; who, in the year 1486, cast a fount of types from matrices or moulds, previously cut with the several letters. With this invention, John Faustus, now his partner, but formerly his employer, was so much pleased, that he gave the ingenious artist his only daughter in marriage.

In the year 1460, Faustus (or Fust, as he is sometimes called) and his partner Schoeffer printed an edition of the bible. This was a very expensive work, and was five years in the press. It was this edition, as some authors relate, of which Faustus carried a number of copies to Paris; where he sold them, first for six hundred, then for five hundred crowns each; which were the prices commonly given to the scribes for very elegant copies of the scriptures. He afterwards, by degrees, reduced the price to thirty crowns. It is said that the purchasers were ignorant that these copies were printed; and that it was the policy of Faustus to make them believe that they were written. They were an exact imitation of the best manuscripts. As he lowered his price, his sales increased, and people were astonished at his producing copies as fast as they were wanted. When he reduced the price to thirty crowns, all Paris was amazed, both on account of their uniformity and the quantity produced. It was believed that he had made a league with the devil; and he was accused of being a magician. The catholic clergy were alarmed, as they feared the scriptures would get into the hands of laymen. His lodgings were searched by the officers of police—several bibles were found, and the red ink with which the illuminators had made the great capitals, at the beginning of each chapter, was pronounced to be his blood. Faustus fled, and escaped the death which awaited such hapless victims of superstition; and from this event originated the story of "the Devil and Doctor Faustus."

Grimshaw's History of France.

Every person who sets before himself some object for the pursuit of his life, should be taught the influence and efficacy of perseverance. The man who doubts his ability to carry through an undertaking need not wonder if he fails; for the wavering condition of his own thoughts is an insurmountable bar to his success. But perseverance brightens one's prospects in the same ratio that indiction obscures them. Acquire this quality and you have insured success. The habits of assiduity to which it will form you will accumulate one thing upon another until the mass becomes so solid as to defy an assault. This decision of character will give you the advantage of your pippin-hearted competitors, will raise you beyond the summit of your expectations; in fine, it may almost be said to bestow the gift of miracles. Look, said he, around at the magni-

fic grandeur of nature's works; see the tall forest filled with herds of deer and game of every description; behold the monarch trout that fills the liquid stream; the Indian corn that luxuriantly "rustles to the breeze;" see the mighty eagle, chief of his tribe, sitting in silent majesty on yonder dead oak, watching industriously on her prey; look up yonder glade, where the long moss waves its sombre tresses thick among the forest, as if nature were in mourning for the decay of some of her handy work—all, all these gifts were once the sons' of the forest. Poor, wretched race, where are they now? Forlorn, miserable, and dejected—reduced to the miserable remnant of a once powerful nation, they were to end their days far to the west across the Mississippi, and relinquish the land of their childhood, and the bones of their fathers, now laying silently under the clouds of the valley, to the rapacious encroachments of the White Man. Farewell, he frantically exclaimed, my once happy land; and rushing into the forest, was quickly lost amongst its thick foliage. I almost repented that I had solicited from him the tradition of the snake, since the history of this monster had led to a digression so affecting.

The Lord of Creation.—The fear which all wild animals in America have of man, is very singularly seen in the Pampas. I often rode towards the ostriches and gamas, crouching under the opposite side of my horse's neck; but I always found that, although they would allow any loose horse to approach them, they, even when young, ran from me, though little of my figure was visible; and when one saw them all enjoying themselves in such full liberty, it was at first not pleasing to observe that one's appearance was every where a signal to them that they should fly from their enemy. Yet it is by this fear that "man hath dominion over the beasts of the field," and there is no animal in South America that does not acknowledge this instinctive feeling.

As a singular proof of the above, and of the difference between the wild beasts of America and of the Old World, I will venture to relate a circumstance which a man sincerely assured me had happened to him in S. America.

He was trying to shoot some wild ducks, and, in order to approach them unperceived, he put the corner of his poncho (which is a sort of long narrow blanket) over his head, and crawling along the ground upon his hands and knees, the poncho not only covered his body, but trailed along the ground behind him. As he was thus creeping by a large bush of reeds, he heard a loud sudden noise, between a bark and roar: he felt something heavy strike his feet, and instantly jumping up, he saw, to his astonishment, a large male lion actually standing on his poncho, and perhaps the animal was equally astonished to find himself in the immediate presence of so athletic a man!

The man told me he was unwilling to fire, as his gun was loaded with very small shot, and he therefore stood his ground, and the lion stood on his poncho for many seconds; at last he turned his head, and walking very slowly away about ten yards, he stopped and turned again. The man still stood his ground, upon which the lion tacitly acknowledged his supremacy, and walked off.

Head's Journey to the Pampas and the Andes.

From the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer.

THE TIE-SNAKE.

Among the many interesting and curious traditions handed down to us from the Indians, the story of the Tie-Snake is not the least remarkable. In one of my hunting excursions a few days ago, along the banks of a beautiful and romantic Chatahoochee, a few miles above the town of Columbus, fatigue and the scorching rays of a tropical sun, inclined me to rest under the cool shade of a large Magnolia, opposite the greatest fall of water on the river. While musing there on the grandeur of the picturesque scenery around, heightened by the foam of water thrown into a thousand channels and counter currents by the rapidity of the stream, my attention was arrested by the approach of an old Indian, with whom I was well acquainted. After the usual salutations had passed, I bade him sit down with me in the shade, and give me an account of the monsters that, in ancient times, had frequented the falls, to the great terror of his nation. The Tie-Snake, he said, was perhaps the most dangerous serpent that ever infested those huge rocks, pointing to the falls. In times gone by, many hundred moons ago, the serpent, in length about one hundred feet, and having the appearance, when floating on the water, of a number of kegs tied together, could at any time be seen catching its prey by folding its helpless victim in the coils, or ties of its tale, and instantly depriving it of life by a deadly hug. Many of his people, he continued, had been destroyed in crossing the river by this amphibious monster, which the Evil Spirit had sent as a curse upon the Red Men for their misdeeds, until of late years, the Tie-Snake had descended the Chatahoochee fifty or sixty miles below, as far as Snake Shoals, where he is to be seen to the present day.

There, said he, the Great Spirit has placed him, for many purposes; and as the White Men had taken the poor Red Man's home away, and were ascending and descending the river with large smoking boats, the Tie-Snake, as an avenger for the wrongs done the Indian race, would frequently enfold his coils around the boats, and retard for months their progress. Look, said he, around at the magni-

fic grandeur of nature's works; see the tall forest filled with herds of deer and game of every description; behold the monarch trout that fills the liquid stream; the Indian corn that luxuriantly "rustles to the breeze;" see the mighty eagle, chief of his tribe, sitting in silent majesty on yonder dead oak, watching industriously on her prey; look up yonder glade, where the long moss waves its sombre tresses thick among the forest, as if nature were in mourning for the decay of some of her handy work—all, all these gifts were once the sons' of the forest. Poor, wretched race, where are they now? Forlorn, miserable, and dejected—reduced to the miserable remnant of a once powerful nation, they were to end their days far to the west across the Mississippi, and relinquish the land of their childhood, and the bones of their fathers, now laying silently under the clouds of the valley, to the rapacious encroachments of the White Man. Farewell, he frantically exclaimed, my once happy land; and rushing into the forest, was quickly lost amongst its thick foliage. I almost repented that I had solicited from him the tradition of the snake, since the history of this monster had led to a digression so affecting.

The man soon turned from him, and after hanging the lamp on the bed post, went to the other end of the room and brought to the bed side a chair, on which he immediately mounted with the tremendous knife still in his hand. At the very moment that the Chevalier was about to start up from the bed and shoot him, the man in a hurried manner, cut several enormous slices from a piece of bacon that was hanging over his bedstead, though it had been wholly unnoticed before by the agitated traveller. The host then passed the light before his eyes again and left the room in the same cautious way in which he had entered it, and, unconscious of the danger he had escaped, returned to a crowd of new and hungry guests below, who were of course not very sorry to perceive that he had saved his bacon.

Wool Carded.

S. S. CLAYTOR & CO.
The Carding Machine is now in operation at the Old Tilt Hammer, 6 miles below Hillsborough.

July 23. 39-5w

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the Court House, on Thursday the 31st inst. for the purpose of receiving the lists of Taxable and Taxable property for the town of Hillsborough for the present year, when it is hoped all will attend and give in their lists.

Wm. H. Phillips.

June 20. 36-td

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36-

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

AN way from the subscriber on the 24th of March last a negro girl named

MARIAH.

eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin-lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stammer when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harbouing or employing her, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expences paid.

Handy Wood.

Haw River, near Murphey's, July 15. 38-

State of North Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson,

vs.

The Heirs and Executors of Henry Thompson, sr dec.

Petition for Dower.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Cleeny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, decd. heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. decd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Cleeny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there, to plead, answer or demur, to said petition. Judgment will be entered pro confesso as to them. Test,

J. Taylor. Clerk.

July 23, price adv. \$3.00. 39-6w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Allendale Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M. Daniel, Lieut. Col.

June 3. 33-p

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HIRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, Adm'r.

June 10. 34-9w

RAIL-ROAD.

A MEETING will be held at Sandy Grove, (Albright's) in Chatham county, on the first day of August, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient on the subject of a Rail Road through the centre of the state. All persons friendly to this object are requested to attend.

July 15. 38-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.